

Bill no.:	Committee Print
Amendment no.:	67
Date offered:	4/13/05
Disposition:	Not Agreed to by 18 yeas and 30 nays

AMENDMENT TO COMMITTEE PRINT
OFFERED BY MR. INSLEE OF WASHINGTON

At the end of title XIV, add the following:

1 **SEC. 1448. SENSE OF THE CONGRESS ON CLIMATE CHANGE.**

2 (a) FINDINGS.—The Congress makes the following
3 findings:

4 (1) Evidence continues to build that increases
5 in atmospheric concentrations of man-made green-
6 house gases are contributing to global climate
7 change.

8 (2) The National Academy of Sciences con-
9 firmed the findings of the Intergovernmental Panel
10 on Climate Change (IPCC), stating that “the
11 IPCC’s conclusion that most of the observed warm-
12 ing of the last 50 years is likely to have been due
13 to the increase of greenhouse gas concentrations ac-
14 curately reflects the current thinking of the scientific
15 community on this issue” and that “there is general
16 agreement that the observed warming is real and
17 particularly strong within the past twenty years”.
18 The National Academy of Sciences also noted that
19 “because there is considerable uncertainty in current
20 understanding of how the climate system varies nat-

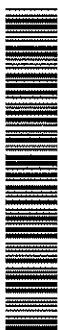


1 urally and reacts to emissions of greenhouse gases
2 and aerosols, current estimates of the magnitude of
3 future warming should be regarded as tentative and
4 subject to future adjustments upward or down-
5 ward”.

6 (3) In October 2000, a United States Govern-
7 ment report found that global climate change may
8 harm the United States by altering crop yields, ac-
9 celerating sea-level rise, and increasing the spread of
10 tropical infectious diseases.

11 (4) In 1992, the United States ratified the
12 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate
13 Change (UNFCCC), the ultimate objective of which
14 is the “stabilization of greenhouse gas concentra-
15 tions in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent
16 dangerous anthropogenic interference with the cli-
17 mate system. Such a level should be achieved within
18 a time-frame sufficient to allow ecosystems to adapt
19 naturally to climate change, to ensure that food pro-
20 duction is not threatened and to enable economic de-
21 velopment to proceed in a sustainable manner”.

22 (5) There is a shared international responsi-
23 bility to address this problem, as industrial nations
24 are the largest historic and current emitters of



1 greenhouse gases and developing nations' emissions
2 will significantly increase in the future.

3 (6) Senate Resolution 98 of the 105th Con-
4 gress, which expressed that developing nations must
5 also be included in any future, binding climate
6 change treaty and such a treaty must not result in
7 serious harm to the United States economy, should
8 not cause the United States to abandon its shared
9 responsibility to help reduce the risks of climate
10 change and its impacts. Future international efforts
11 in this regard should focus on recognizing the equi-
12 table responsibilities for addressing climate change
13 by all nations, including commitments by the largest
14 developing country emitters in a future, binding cli-
15 mate change treaty.

16 (7) The United States benefits from invest-
17 ments in the research, development, and deployment
18 of a range of clean energy and efficiency tech-
19 nologies that can reduce the risks of climate change
20 and its impacts and that can make the United
21 States economy more productive, bolster energy se-
22 curity, create jobs, improve national security by
23 making the United States less dependent on oil from
24 countries with unstable governments, and protect
25 the environment.



1 (b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of the
2 Congress that the United States should demonstrate inter-
3 national leadership and responsibility in reducing the
4 health, environmental, national security, and economic
5 risks posed by climate change by taking responsible action
6 to ensure significant and meaningful reductions in emis-
7 sions of greenhouse gases.

